reported for human tumors. Overexpression of ErbB2 (frequently but not uniformly due to gene amplification) has also been observed in other carcinomas including carcinomas of the stomach, endometrium, salivary gland, lung, kidney, colon, thyroid, pancreas and bladder. See, among others, King *et al.*, *Science*, 229:974 (1985); Yokota *et al.*, *Lancet*: 1:765-767 (1986); Fukushige *et al.*, *Mol Cell Biol.*, 6:955-958 (1986); Guerin *et al.*, *Oncogene Res.*, 3:21-31 (1988); Cohen *et al.*, *Oncogene*, 4:81-88 (1989); Yonemura *et al.*, *Cancer Res.*, 51:1034 (1991); Borst *et al.*, *Gynecol. Oncol.*, 38:364 (1990); Weiner *et al.*, *Cancer Res.*, 50:421-425 (1990); Kern *et al.*, *Cancer Res.*, 50:5184 (1990); Park *et al.*, *Cancer Res.*, 49:6605 (1989); Zhau *et al.*, *Mol. Carcinog.*, 3:254-257 (1990); Aasland *et al. Br. J. Cancer* 57:358-363 (1988); Williams *et al. Pathobiology* 59:46-52 (1991); and McCann *et al.*, *Cancer*, 65:88-92 (1990). ErbB2 may be overexpressed in prostate cancer (Gu *et al. Cancer Lett.* 99:185-9 (1996); Ross *et al. Hum. Pathol.* 28:827-33 (1997); Ross *et al. Cancer* 79:2162-70 (1997); and Sadasivan *et al. J. Urol.* 150:126-31 (1993)).

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the pending claims as indicated below. Unamended pending claims are included below and identified as "(Reiterated)".

1. (Amended) A method of treating cancer in a human, wherein the cancer expresses epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and ErbB2, comprising administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody which binds ErbB2 and blocks binding of monoclonal antibody 2C4 to ErbB2.

2. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the antibody blocks ligand activation of an ErbB receptor.

Please cancel claim 3 without prejudice or disclaimer.

4. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the cancer is characterized

by excessive activation of EGFR.

5. (Reiterated) The method of claim 4 wherein the cancer overexpresses an ErbB ligand.

6. (Reiterated) The method of claim 5 wherein the ErbB ligand is transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-α).

7. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the antibody blocks TGF-α activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK).

8. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the cancer is not characterized by overexpression of ErbB2 receptor.

9. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of colon, rectal and colorectal cancer.

Please cancel claims 10-11 without prejudice or disclaimer.

12. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the cancer is lung cancer.

13. (Reiterated) The method of claim 12 wherein the cancer is non-small cell lung cancer.

Please cancel claims 14-15 without prejudice or disclaimer.

16. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the antibody has a biological characteristic of monoclonal antibody 2C4.

17. (Reiterated) The method of claim 16 wherein the antibody comprises monoclonal antibody 2C4 or humanized 2C4.

18. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the antibody is an antibody fragment.

19. (Reiterated) The method of claim 18 wherein the antibody fragment is a Fab fragment.

20. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the antibody is not conjugated with a cytotoxic agent.

21. (Reiterated) The method of claim 18 wherein the antibody fragment is not conjugated with a cytotoxic agent.

22. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 wherein the antibody is conjugated with a cytotoxic agent.

Please cancel claim 23 without prejudice or disclaimer.

24. (Reiterated) The method of claim 1 comprising administering at least one dose of the antibody to the human in an amount from about 0.5mg/kg to about 10mg/kg.

25. (Reiterated) The method of claim 24 comprising administering the dose about every week.

26. (Reiterated) The method of claim 24 comprising administering the dose about every three weeks.

27. (Amended) A method of treating cancer in a human, wherein the cancer expresses but does not overexpress ErbB2 receptor, comprising administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody which binds to ErbB2 and blocks ligand activation of an ErbB receptor.

28. (Reiterated) The method of claim 27 wherein the cancer is breast cancer.

29. (Reiterated) The method of claim 28 wherein the cancer is metastatic breast cancer.

Please cancel claims 30-33, without prejudice or disclaimer.

34. (Amended) A method of treating cancer in a human, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of colon, rectal and colorectal cancer which express ErbB2, comprising administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody which binds ErbB2 and blocks ligand activation of an ErbB receptor.

Please cancel claims 35-59 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please add the following claims:

60. (New) A method of treating cancer in a human, wherein the cancer expresses epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and ErbB2, comprising administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody which binds ErbB2 and blocks TGF-α activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK).

61. (New) A method of treating cancer in a human, wherein the cancer expresses epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and ErbB2, comprising administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody which has a biological characteristic of monoclonal antibody 2C4.

62. (New) A method of treating cancer in a human, wherein the cancer expresses epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) and ErbB2, comprising administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of monoclonal antibody 2C4 or humanized 2C4.